REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,651.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or small est type, [12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 4th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA AND BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	26	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

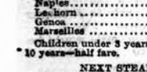
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
THIBET	2593	400	..W. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
DECCAN	3429	550	..J. D. Gaby	6th—Southampton.
SUBAT	3141	530	..G. C. Burne ..	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3717	600	..W. Woolcott ..	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA...	2485	450	..C. Anderson ..	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	..R. T. Dundas ..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3733	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA.	Jas. Laird.....	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA.	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following, viz. :—

Silver utensils consisting of silver tea and sugar pot, milk jug, cream pot, cups and saucers with covers, &c.

A fresh consignment of ruby and white crystal self acting fountains, and also some hand sewing machines.

Few silver double cased watches.

Palanquin time-pieces with and without alarm, ellumnium pencils, large size looking glasses, soda tumblers, &c.

Few lots of furniture consisting of dressing tables, pier tables, tea poys, drawing room chairs with silk damask, copying press, brass cradle, one large size bedstead, camp cot, writing table, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, dhootie, satties, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Pareli (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman :—

A English-built w'miature brougham.

A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 7 A. M.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable and choice plants, at No. 112, Mazabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, next, the 7th and WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 6 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of plants belonging to Surgeon H. W. Graham, the same consisting of pæonæ, gardinia, allamanda, clerodendron, stephenotis, duranta alba, myrtle, poocris, passion flower, beaugainvillia, petrea, croton, mycenia, hexonocaris, coccoloba, pandanus, asclepias rubriflora, enlada persætha, hoya, aral a, jukes pea, sweet b riar, hybiscus, alcoasia, hedychium, sanchesia, chumpa, dahlias, lilies, cowslip creeper, honeysuckle, variegated pinetum, geraniums, sungonnum, Bengal and Bangalore roses, caladiums, ferns, &c.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The sale of household furniture is postponed till Tuesday the 5th and Wednesday the 6th December.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, rifle, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain W. B. Hore.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white, piece goods, twist, &c. :—

10 beles grey shirtings 7 and 8 lbs.
5 cases low coloured checks.
5 cases coloured prints.
3 cases T. R. prints.
5 ca s coloured muslins.
10 cases white shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THE COTTON GINNING FACTORY AT BROACH.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th November 1876, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned landed property with the Cotton Ginning Factory at Broach on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardesar Ookerjee Godiwalla and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Vusuujee the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the Cotton Ginning Factory, messuages, tenements or dwellings standing thereon, situate at Chinguspoora, in the subdistrict of Broach, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station of Broach, containing in measurement about 34 Bigas, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4 and 5, and bounded on the north by the vacant land of Hukib Meer Hubtoola, on the south by a public road and the garden of Purusram Toolsi-m, on the west by a public road and vacant land of Bapoo Narun, and on the east by a public road.

The Factory contains 60 Macarthy Gins, 1 pair of 20 H. P., high pressure horizontal steam engines, total 40 H. P., capable of turning 100 Gins, and 1 engine of 8 H. P. for Mechanic shop and other machinery and plants.

The land contai s a large pucka built well with a plentiful supply of water all the year round.

The boilers were thoroughly repaired last year, and all the machinery and Gins are in excellent order.

The factory is conveniently situated, and is in every respect a very desirable concern for investment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORICHELA IN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of Cursondas Somjee the Mortgagor and by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Khutso Muckonjee, the mortgagee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuge or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, at Fort of Bombay, and measuring about 115 feet in length and 32 feet in breadth, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 522, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazar Street, on the west by the houses of Messrs. Hunsraj Huridase and Tejpal Khutao, on the south by the house of Mr. Dwarkadass Ragoojee Khutao, and on the south by the house of the late Mr. Juggun th Sunkersett.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, E GRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30TH.
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

The performance will commence with the Comedietta,
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.
To conclude with the
New London Extravaganza
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class. Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
FIRST APPEARANCE.
with this Company of
THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,
Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!
And conclude with the Favorite Extravaganza,
CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA;
OR,
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

PRINCE CAMARALZAMAN.....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
During the Burlesque will be introduced,
"My Sweetheart when a Boy" (Ballad)..Mr. Geo. Norville.
Rose Song (Il Talismano).....Mr. Geo. Norville.
Maying (Duet).....Mr. Geo. Norville,
and Miss. Minnie Williams.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Stalls.....Rs. 2
Gallery ..... 1 | Pit ..... Annas Eight
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MR. DUNCAN MACFADYEN is AUTHORISED to SIGN for us per procuration from THIS DATE.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

NOTICE.

PARAS. 10 and 11 of the notice dated Bombay Castle, 24th October 1876, are CANCELLED, and the following are substituted :—

10. The Tenders for grain should be for two months certain. Estimated quantity about 1,000 Thousand Maunds of Bajri and Jowari. Samples to accompany Tender. At the expiration of 2 months fresh Tenders will be invited.

11. The amount of Deposit to accompany Tender is reduced to Rs. 1,500.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner until Noon of the 8th proximo, for the FILLING in of a PLOT of GROUND near the Mahalaxmee Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and also for the construction thereon of HORBIES' LINES.

Plans, Specification and general description of the work can be inspected and Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at the Office.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 28th October 1876.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 25,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 9,000, with Compound.
The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.
Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.
For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—W. J. Essai, Esq., General Merchant and Agent, Forbes Street.
3—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—Nowrojee Ben Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
6—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
7—Fort Printing Press, Gunbawa Lane, Fort.
8—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the LIQUIDATORS of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell in one lot by AUCTION at four o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November 1876, at their premises in Forbes Street, subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.

First,—All the right, title and interest of the above named Company to all that piece or parcel of land consisting of 99 acres of sandy land, situate at the village Ranjan Khar Dowlee, near Revas, in the Sub-Collectorate of Angrias Colaba, and in the registration Sub-District of Alibag, and bounded as follows : on or towards the North by the sea, on or towards the East partly by the sea and partly by salt marshy land, on or towards the South partly by the sea and partly by salt marshy land, and on or towards the West by the sea, subject to the payment to Government of an annual Assessment at the rate of Rupees 2 per acre.

Secondly,—Of and in all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Revas, in the Sub-Collectorate of Angrias Colaba, and registration Sub-District of Alibag, formerly forming part of a piece of land known by the name of Dowlee Ranjan Khar, and bounded on the North-East by the remainder of the said piece of land belonging to the Government and called or known by the name of Dowlee Rajan Khar, on the North-West and West by batty ground now or lately the property of Gowria Seth Patell and others, and on the South by the piece of land next described.

Thirdly,—Of and in all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground situate in the said village of Revas, in the Sub-Collectorate of Angrias Colaba, and in the District and Sub-District of Alibag, formerly forming part of a piece of land or ground called or known by the name of Khar Milkut, and bounded on the North by the piece of land last described, and on the East, West and South by the remainder of the said piece of land, the property of Government, called or known by the name of Khar Milkut.

The said second y and thirdly described pieces of land consist of about 71 acres and were granted in perpetuity which commenced to run on the first day of October 1874 subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the annual clear net earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand and subject also to the conditions contained in an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 9th day of February 1876 and made between the Secretary of state for India in Council of the one part and the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, of the other part.

The first described piece of land being situate a very short distance from Bombay and adjoining the sea, offers peculiar facilities for the excavation of sand for which there is at all times an extensive demand in Bombay for the purposes of reclamation and other similar purposes, and the attention of contractors and others engaged in such works is particularly directed to these premises.

Plans of the property may be seen and full particulars of the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott, Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott, 30 inch, Rs. 135.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against, Rs. 35.

ECCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c, in ivory and electrum, Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott, Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott, Rs. 18.

ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL AND CLINOMETER, a most perfect little instrument, in morocco case, by Elliott, Rs. 35.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH; a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley, Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley, Rs. 40.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with staff, Rs. 20.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans, Rs. 4-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.

In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions, Rs. 6-0.

RULE FLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley, Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 7½ inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.
CLARET! CLARET!!
OUT OF BOND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	11 0
,, Pints	,,	6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
,, Pints	,,	7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
,, Pints		10 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH FULL-BODIED AFTER DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
,, Pints		12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

RHINE WINES.

BODENHEIMER	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	16 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	18 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	10 0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,,	20 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	22 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	,,	28 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pints	,,	17 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £433,500

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT.—TIFFINS, 1-15 P.M., 8 annas. BILLIARDS, 4 annas, 51. Day. Night, 6 annas, 51. No. 11, Military Square, near Meadow Street.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

WALKER & Co.—For useful and handsome ARTICLES, good and cheap, apply to WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row.

PIANO, SQUARE, SOLID MAHOGANY by SCHIEDMAYER, 7 Octaves. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A FRENCH CLASS has been started in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fee for non-members Rs. 6. Apply to the SECRETARY Y. M. C. A., Tract Society's Depôt.

FOR SALE, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, 14 feet, with two extra rooms, nearly new Rs. 450. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH OCT. 1876.

Up to the time of writing we have no later political intelligence from home than Reuter's message of Thursday, but judging from the commercial advices the prospects of peace seem decidedly more hopeful, Consols having advanced to 95¼ and French Rentes to 105, a rise of ⅛ and ¼ per cent. respectively in the two days.

The Liverpool Cotton Market also continues very firm, the sales on Friday reaching 16,000 bales and to-day 8,000 bales. Prices maintain Thursday's advance, and Piece Goods in Manchester being firm, there seems every probability of a further rise.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant compares with the previous years as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,860,000	1,855,890	1,890,210
" " " Surats ...	480,000	682,040	751,330
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	545,000	587,270	588,110
Do. London.....	36,125	56,290	109,150
American Afloat.....	90 000	85,000	116,000
E. Indian "	90.000	162,000	179,000
	761,125	890,560	992,260
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 3-16d.	7¼d.	8 3-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4¼d.	4¼d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	2¾d.	3 1-16d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Week's Receipts	175,000	169,000	148,000
" Exports to U K....	36,000	40,000	50,000
" " Continent...	29,000	57,000	11,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	812,500	738,800	653 800
" Exports to U. K., ...	162,000	135,300	175,300
" " Continent ...	89,000	123,900	30,700
" Stocks at the Ports.....	517,000	406,000	467,000

Coffee in London has undergone an advance of 1s. per cwt., Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. and Cochin 10s. per cwt lower. Bombay Linseed is 6d. per quarter higher. Ferozepore Rapeseed unchanged. Calcutta Linseed has declined 1s. 6d. per quarter, while Rapeseed has advanced 3d. per quarter on the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted the same as on Thursday last with the exception of Fives-and-a-half which are ⅛ higher. The quotations for Indian Bank Shares are unaltered for the week with the exception of Chartered Mercantile which have declined 10s. per share. Exchange on India 60 days' sights is still quoted at 1s 8¾d., and Bar Silver at 53⅝s., equivalent to about 1s. 8 9/16d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day there has been an exceedingly small business doing. Remitters appear to have supplied their wants for the mail on Thursday and Friday, while sellers of Private Paper are quite out of the Market, both for ready and forward. Rates are again 1 16d. lower and weak at the decline. We call :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 8 3/8d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 11/16d.	"
Credits 3	" .....1s. 8 11/16d.	"
Documents 3	" .....1s. 8¾d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, but rates are again slightly in favour of buyers. Demand drafts are quoted at par, 60 days' sight 99 1 16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very depressed with no symptom of any immediate improvement. Nominal quotations are :—Fours Rs. 90½ Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 100 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been a shade steadier but transactions have been few. In Spinning and Weaving, we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Orientals, Manockjee Petit and Gouldass Morarjee, and Rs 10 in Colabs, Great Eastern and Jewraz Balloo. National Bank shares are Rs. 3 lower. Indian Press Company have declined Rs. 15, and Sassoons have advanced to the same extent. Port Canning Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 per share lower.

COTTON is quiet but firm. Spinning Companies continue to pay high prices for Dholleras and Comptas which keep exporters out of the Market, but supplies are increasing and when through traffic is restored on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, there may be a chance of values assimilating themselves more closely to Liverpool arrival currencies. Nothing has been done yet in new Cotton and crop reports give relatively the same account of the various descriptions.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in good demand but at slightly easier prices to compensate for the rise in Freights and Exchange. We quote ready Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10, April delivery Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. The trade is greatly restricted at the moment by disputes as to quality, sellers under contract having taken to adulterating the seed with large quantities of sand and dirt to lessen the losses which they have to face. There is some talk of a combination amongst exporters to endeavour to put a stop to the practice, but we fear nothing short of a criminal prosecution wherever it is detected will be likely to have the desired effect. Of Rapeseed there is no ready stock to speak of. We quote nominally Rs. 7 to Rs. 7 2 ready, Rs. 6-10 per cwt April-May delivery.

FREIGHTS are very firm at £2 2-6 for steamer to Liverpool but the quotation is nominal, the two vessels on the berth being full and no ready steamer to take their place. There is nothing now respecting sailing ships.

PIECE GOODS continue in the same quiet state. A moderate business is passing in the bazaar, but sales from first hands are limited, and prices if anything tend in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	707½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	765
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	97,220	250	125	6 do.	106
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	,685
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	470
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	810 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	680
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	2225
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	730
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	150	1,000	all	170 do	900
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	500	300	all	15 do	200
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	940
Fort Press Co.....	150	2,500	225	..	1,750
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	185
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	260 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	475
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1010 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	750 d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,000	all	100 "	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.a.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	903
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,125
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	170 p.a.	1,095
Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,070 xd.
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,100
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,030
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	930
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,100
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,130
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,305
Morarjee Spinning	2,145	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,315
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	250	all	80 p.a*	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondrdas Spinning....	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	915
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	940
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	..	700

Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct.	1,830
Bombay Gas Company...	1,600	50	all	4½ p. ct.	69
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	60	1,000	all	80 p. a.	725
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	75 p. ct.	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. a.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,900	500	all	8 p. ct.	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	33

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October compared with that for 17th October :—

LIABILITIES.	17th October. Rs. A. P.	23 rd October. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,73,232 7 9	16,73,302 7 9
Treasury Balance	2,79,71,060 4 10	2,96,36,145 3 0
Other Deposits	1,77,87,874 2 6	1,75 08,373 14 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,64,448 6 3	2,87,809 15 2
Sundries	3,25,063 14 8	6,43,119 12 0
Rs.	6,83,71,679 4 0	6,67,38,041 3 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,86,15,014 5 6	1,87,39,894 15 6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	65 45,194 7 3	63,48,794 7 3
Credits on ditto ...	49,22,148 6 4	56,40,129 13 2
Bills Discounted.....	1,65,63,179 13 0	1,56,12,570 12 2
Balances with other Banks	7,44,443 2 0	6,76,050 5 1
Bullion	10,082 0 9	10,082 0 9
Dead Stock	10,45,438 2 4	10,44,109 9 8
Stamps	10,207 9 8	9,264 0 8
Sundries.....	1,38,019 14 10	1,39,581 8 1
Cash at Head Office	1,08,59,294 12 10	1,16,25,850 0 8
Do. at Branches	1,37,20,657 1 6	1,16,36,093 10 11
Rs.	6,83,71,679 4 0	6,67,38,041 3 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. AMBERWITCH, 597 tons, Captain Stiffe, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed on the 28th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. L.E. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and three deck passengers. She sailed on the 28th instant for same ports, with a general cargo and two hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Calicut—Mr. S. Butcher and servant. For Cochin—Mr. J. C. R. Chaldwick and servant and Mr. C. T. Lamborde. For Vingorla—Mr. McCollum and servant. For Colombo—Mr. J. C. Johnston. For Carwar—Mr. Blanche and servant. For Rutnagherry—Mr. R. H. Wilson, and Miss Armitstead. For different ports—Eighteen deck passengers.

THE following interesting particulars of the voyage of the King Cenic have been sent us:—"Ship King Cenic, Captain Betts, 1,490 tons, from Liverpool (June 14th), experienced heavy gale in 10° W. 7 days out crossed Equator in 31° West. On July 30th, between Tristan and Acunha and the Cape of Good Hope encountered a heavy gale of wind from N. W. At 8 a.m. this day a tremendous sea broke outward, bursting in the main hatch, washing hatch houses, boats away smashing in the front of cabins, destroying all stores and cabin furniture. Also washing overboard a lad Ernest Rawdon who, although he was seen to be swimming bravely, was unable to render him any assistance. Hove ship too and repaired damages well as possible. After repairing damages, kept ship off again with small bags of oil towing on each quarter, the effect of which on the sea was something wonderful; no sea breaking on board afterwards. Experienced fine weather after this. Arrived in Bombay on October 27th."

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Command er.	From.
27	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Mandvee, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	H M S Amberwitch.	Stiffe	Kurrachee.
	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Canara (s)	Sanders.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Mula(s).....	Doert.....	P. Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct
25 D. of Argyll (s) .....Valle .....London, Sept 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
25 Meinam (s) ....
Oonyia (s) ....
Reliance (s) ....
Ch lula ....
Star of Bengal ....

PASSENGERS.

PER DUKE OF ARGYLL.—Mr. Sierwore and Mr. Taylor, Mr. Braine, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, 1 infant and maid, Mr. Palmer, Revd. Bate, Mr. Dubern.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
24 Poonah (s) .... Suez, Aden and Galle.
26 Sea Gull (s)..... ..... London.
27 Meinam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Almora (s) .... London.
Henry Miller .... Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
25 Poonah (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Glenroy..... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER P. AND O. STEAMER POONAH—From Southampton to Madras.—Two Misses Adam, Major Chisolm, Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Mackay, and Mr. Jarvis.—From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr Saunders, Mr. Newcomen, Mr and Mrs. Wace Mrs Bruce, child, and ayah, Mr. Graham, Mr. Reilly and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pere, Mr. and Mrs Smith, infant and ayah Mr. Kinealy, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bond Mr. and Mrs. Condery, Mr. Shepherd Mr. Pope, Mr. Owen, Mr. Beverly, Misses Hammerton, Teigh, Doue. Seymour, Sexton, and Bell, Mr Freeman, Mr. Ingham, three Misses Porter, and Mr. Johnson.—From Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge. Rantenberg, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Edds.—From Aden to Calcutta.—Col, Graham.—From Galle, to Calcutta.—Capt, Clive, Mrs. Wilson's ayah, Mrs. White, Mesdames Block and Colomb, and Mr. Lushington.

PER S. S. KHANDALLA—From Gopaulpore.—Mr. Lewis. From Bimlipatam.—Capt. Bellard, Mr. Hayne.—From Vizagapatam.—Mr. Boyd, Deputy Surveon General, VanSomeren and servant, Miss Leggatt, Mr. C Vencale Ciuthum Puitale.—From Coconada.—Inspector Mr. Abdusalam.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—4 packazes hardware, Tajbhoy Allybhoy.
Bellona s—5 hogsheads port wine, Manockjee Bhicajee ; 2 casks copper wire and 5 casks brass wire, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co.
Zante s—20 bundles bars iron, Tezpall Gopsjee.
Propontis s—2,310 bars and 100 bundles bars iron, Tezpall Gopsjee ; 200 packages candles, Abdoola Dawood Bowla ; 100 boxes bar soap, Surafully Heptoola ; 20 harrels hams, Crawford and Co.
Vixen s—10 casks glass ware, the Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

Bellona s—6 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Atholl s—10 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 2 hogsheads port wine, Rogers and Co.
Verginia Schillizzi s—35 casks beer Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—76 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 4th to 28th October 1876 by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—
Nizam—30 cases champagne. Siam—50 cases port. Peshawur—10 cases champagne and 1 hogshead gin. Surat—60 cases cognac, 15 cases oubenheiner and 85 cases cognac. Malwa—10 cases rum, 10 cases gin, 12 cases hautsautern, 20 cases moutom, and 10 cases moselle somperiel. Amedabad—5 cases champagne and 177 cases claret. Lombardy—25 cases claret. Khiva—114 cases cognac and 2 cases manzeenilla. Tanjore—13 cases vino de queuse and 15 cases port invalide. Thibet—1 hogshead P Medoc and 3 hogsheads claret P Medoc. Atholl—10 cases port, 30 cases montilla, 12 cases whiskey and 1 butt sherry. Mennaleh—200 cases brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—75 bales hemp, Khuttaw Muthoora ; 5 bales hemp, Scott, Latimer and Co ; 40 bales wool, (includes Tochee-dass ; 17 bales rags and 27 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagoee and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Nemchund Kimchund ; 103 bales cotton, Madawdass Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—2 boxes gold bars, The Agra Bank ; 30 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 case shawls, Hajee Alowla ; 2 cases shawls, Moosurdmull Jamadass ; 2 cases shawls, Mamedbut Amudbut.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—92 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s—1 bundle shawls, Hajee Atawala.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—93 cwts somada stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 7 chests silk, R Hubibhy ; 2 cases silk, Amedbhoy Hubibhoy ; 5 bales twist, Rowjee Cowjee ; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 10 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 chests opium, Juggoonath Ramjee ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee ; 16 cases opium, Hajee Essack Elias ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Mahamed Seedick ; 125 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 26 chests opium, Pyrsook Hurbilass ; 8 chests opium Goolraj Singanee ; 98 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 7 chests opium, Magunlall Purbhoodass ; 17 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 46 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 41 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mamed ; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 26 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 288 pieces Eteeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—2 1 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 26 chests opium, S E Sasson ; 1 chests opium, Shermull Shobhagmull ; 16 chests opium, Goolraj Singance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·871
Temperature of the Air.....	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73·4
Dew Point	69 9
Relative humidity of Air	·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·2
General Direction of wind.....NNE, NE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, N, NE.	
eVement of wind in 24 hours	199

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Richardson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, from Sitapore.
Richardson, Lieut, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 27.

Bennett, Surg, Major, Bengal A M D, from leave, to Campbellpore.
Tartorius, Capt, Bombay Dy Qr Mr Gen'l, on leave, to Poona.
Coles, Capt, Bombay 9th Regt N I, to join, to Baroda.

OCTOBER 28.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, to join, to Khairwarra.
Conolly, Capt, Bengal Erinpoora Force, to join, to Erinpoora.
Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Evans, Lieut Col Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.
Napier, Lieut, Bengal 10 Hussars, to join, to Muttra.
Barker, Surg, Madras A M D, to join, to Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 29.

Blanshard, Capt, Bombay 15th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
French, Capt, Bombay 11th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th October 1876.

Referring to para ; IV of G O C No 91 of 14th Feb 1883, it is intimated that all correspondence and returns of Mountain Batteries will, in future, be submitted to offices Comdg R A Divisions and Districts for transmission to Army Head Quarters, if necessary, in accordance with para. 20 Section 28, Bombay Army Regulations.

2 R A District Commanders will, similarly with European Batteries, be responsible for the efficient condition of the Mountain Batteries, the annual inspection of which is to be made in the same manner as Batteries of R A.

With reference to G G O No 686, 24th Inst, Bgdr Genl H H A Wood, C B, is posted to the Deccan Bgde.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
4th Regt N I (Rifles)—Col T S Warden, Offg Comdt 1st Grenadiers, to be Colonel, vice Col Wood, C B, appointed to the Bgde Staff.

Maj G B Crispin, S C, to be Wing officer, vice Maj Mignon, transferred to the 13th N I.

11th Regt N I—Capt H French, having completed five years service in the appointment of Qr Mr with the rank of Capt, is reappointed Qr Mr, dated 27th Oct 1876.

21st Regt N I (Marine Battn)—Lieut J S King, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Grenadiers N I, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, 29th (2nd Belooch) Regt N I—Capt C A Cunningham, S C, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Werze, transferred to the 11th N I, continuing to officiate as Bgde Maj until further orders.

Capt Cunningham will be seconded in the 29th N I, whilst performing the duties of Bgde Maj.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lieut Col W R Alexander, Staff Corps, Comd 1st Regt Sind Horse, 12th Sept 1876.

Lieut Col M Boyd, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, 11th Regt N I, 19th Oct.

Capt D C Pedder, Staff Corps, Asst Collector of salt Revenue ; Lieut James Grant, Staff Corps ; Surgeon Major R C Thorp, M D, Civil Surgeon ; Surgeon J Welsh, M D, in the medical charge 2nd Grenadiers N I ; and Surgeon W R Gordon, M B, in medical charge Poona Horse, 25th October 1876.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 3512 Magazine Sergt W H Garner, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned man employed in the Ordnance Dept is promoted to Sergt, with effect from the date specified against his name under the provisions of G G O N 492 of 1862 :—

No 2212 Corporal Alexander Munro, 6th Bde R A,—31st July 1876 Sergt Henry Bailey, employed in Ordnance Dept, is remanded to the 9th Brigade R A, for discharge.

Sergt Henry Erin Jarrait will remain attached to the 55th Regt until further orders are received as to his disposal.

Armourer Sergt Edw rd Rabone, Corps of Armourers, is posted to the 60th Regt, vice No 85 Armourer Sergt William Addbury, proceeding to England for discharge.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Capt G F Wilkinson, within the Mhow Division, from date of departure, for ten days, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surgeon W B Slaughter, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before the standing Medical Committee.

COURT MARTIALS.

POONA, 28TH OCTOBER 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at camp Deesa, on Friday the 13th day of Oct 1876, No. 5721 Driver John Quinn, of the 4th Bde R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Insubordination accompanied with per-onal violence in having at Camp Deesa, on or about the 21st day of Sept 1876, struck with his clenched fist No 5730 Bombardier Thomas White, 4th Bde R A, the said Bombardier Thomas White, being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge—Having at Camp Deesa, on or about the 21st day of September 1876, been drunk.

Finding—The Court find that No 5722 Driver John Quinn, 4th Bde R A, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner No 5,722 driver John Quinn, 4th Bgde R A to be imprisoned with hard labour, for six hundred and seventy two days.

The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H M's service.

F. HEWETT, Col 18th N I,
President, European General Court Martial.

Camp Deesa, 13th Oct 1876.

Confirmed.—But I remit the discharge with ignominy from the service.

C STAVELEY, Lieut Genl, C-in-C, Bombay.

Poona, 24th Oct 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at camp Deesa, on Friday the 13th day of Oct 1876, No 5 504 driver Alfred George Stokes of the 4th Bgde R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Camp Deesa, on or about the 21st day of Sept 1876, struck with his clenched fist No 4,730 Bombardier Thomas White, 4th Bgde R A, and at the same time made use of insubordinate language in substance and to the effect following that is to say "Take that, you ——" or words to that effect, the said Bombardier Thomas White being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge—Having at Camp Deesa, on or about the 21st day of Sept 1876, been drunk.

Finding—The Court find that No 5804, driver Alfred George Stokes of the 4th Bgde, R A, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the said No 5804, driver Alfred George Stokes, 4th Bgde R A, to be imprisoned with hard labour, for six hundred and seventy-two days.

The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H M's service.

F HEWETT, Col, Comdg 18th Regt N I,
President European Genl Court Martial.

Camp Deesa, 13th Oct 1876

Confirmed—But I remit the discharge with ignominy from the service.

C STAVELY, Lieut-Genl, C-in-C, Bombay.

Poona, 24th Oct. 1876.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, October 25.*)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant extensions of leave to the following officers :—

Mr P Hurley, C S, for three months on medical certificate.

Mr W Leonard, Inspr-Genl of Jails, Bengal, for six months.

Mr W K Clementson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, for three months.

Baboo Prosono Kumar Dutt and Moulvi Fyzullah Khan are appointed to be Sub Depy Collrs of the second grade in the Chit agong Hill Tracts.

Mr H L Harrison, Mag and Collr of Midnapore, is also appointed to be a Supt of Survey under Sec 4, Act V (B C) of 1875.

Mr G orge Stevenson, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Rungpore-Bhaduk district of the Bhoosa district, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 6th inst the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th Sept 1876 is cancelled.

Mr H W Mackenzie, employed on special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Burkagurh estate, is vested with the powers of a Coll under Regulation VII of 1822.

Mr A Anderson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtehgurh, is allowed leave for one month and a half under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr R W Nicholson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtehgurh, is appointed to act as Sub-Depty Opium Agent of Butteegurh during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr L L Parott, an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H J Lloyd, an Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C H Wathorn, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Opium Agency at Benares, is allowed two months' leave, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from 12th Dec 1876.

Mr C M Armstrong, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Lucknow, having resumed charge of his duties five days before the expiration of his leave, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him under the orders of the 31st July 1876 is cancelled.

The following Notifications are republished from the "Assam Gazette" :—

Capt W F Trotter, Offg Asst Comr, second grade, Cachar, is transferred to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, and posted to the sudder station of Shillong.

Mr W B Maxwell, Dist Supt of Police, who was transferred from Bengal under orders dated 22nd Aug 1876, assumed charge of his office at Goalpara on the afternoon of the 23rd Sept 1876 from Baboo J N Banerjee, Inspr of Police.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY NEAR JUBBULPORE—DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TRAIN FROM CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH OCT.

The mail train which left Bombay on Friday, met with a serious accident last night, seven miles this side of Jubbulpore. Six carriages ran off the line. No passengers are seriously hurt. The cause of accident is unknown here at present. The line is obstructed and passengers have to change trains at the scene of the accident.

The mail train due in Bombay on Monday, with the overland mails, has been delayed several hours by this accident.

6-15 P.M.

Colonel Foster's daughter, of the 12th Regiment, is somewhat seriously injured. Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Whitfield, Mr. Hennesy and one native are slightly hurt in the railway accident.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

Sir William Muir leaves here for Bombay on his way home to-morrow (Sunday.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, 28TH OCT.

Both the Porte and Russia have accepted a renewal of the armistice for six weeks or two months, and a favourable result of the negotiations is confidently expected.

AUSTRIA DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Replying to questions made in the Reichstrath, the Austrian Government, it was said, strongly desired peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey. The Austrian Government disclaims any wish to acquire fresh territory.

CRISIS IN BELGRADE.

A crisis has arisen in Belgrade in consequence of conflicting views between General Tchernaieff and the Servian Ministry.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Arctic Expedition has returned to Valentia, finding it impossible to reach the North Pole.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The s. s. Agra arrived at Suez yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH OCT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	118,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	28,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	47,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	19,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	545,000	do.
Do. " do. Surats	173,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	36,125	do.

LONDON, 27TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½.
40s Mule Twist	0-9½.
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½.
Bar Silver	53¾.
Arrivals—Galatea and Paraguay.	

LINE REPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W., thermometer 88, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. 2, thermometer 84, barometer 30.

MANGALORE, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E. N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. light, thermometer 90.

We hear that the Byculla Club have given notice to the Municipal Commissioner that the Committee intend to take proceedings against the Municipality for the nuisance on the Byculla Flats. The Municipal authorities, we believe, state that this nuisance on the Flats is an annual affair immediately after the monsoon, but this year it is aggravated by the small quantity of rain which has fallen, the deposit during the rains being for that reason greater than in previous years.

We hear that designs for the new Boree Bunder terminus station and administrative offices have been prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, and have been approved by the local railway authorities. The work, which will cost about 22 lacs of rupees, will be commenced as soon as the sanction of the home board is received. The above officer, it will be remembered, was the architect of the new Bombay Sailors' Home.

A TELEGRAM to a Calcutta paper states that the Madras and Penang Cable is restored.

SIR RICHARD MEADE left Simla Tuesday last and was expected to arrive at Hyderabad on Saturday evening.

IT is stated that Mr. Halsey, who was reported to be dangerously ill at Agra, is now out of danger. He has been suffering from intermittent, malarious fever.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, which will sail to-day with the English mails, takes out two boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 1,57,600, for London, despatched by the Agra Bank.

A TELEGRAM to a Madras paper announces that the Tenasserin arrived at Colombo on Thursday last. The Duke of Buckingham and party are guests of the Governor. They were to inspect the Breakwater Works on Friday morning.

THE Simla paper says that Mr. Val. Prinsep R.A., the celebrated historical artist, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to paint the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, for which he is to receive £10,000.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of September 1876, amounted to 35,446 bales, weighing lbs. 1,38,80,944 or candies 17,705 2/7, equal in value to Rs. 29,99,155.

THE missing Civilian of the N. W. P., who suddenly disappeared from Mussooree not very long ago, was seen in Rome on the first of October (by a gentleman who has just arrived in Bombay) in good health and spirits, and apparently with plenty of cash about him.

A TELEGRAM in the *Madras Athenæum* from Raichore, dated Friday last, says :—"Distress in the Nizam's territory is terrible. The ryots are starving. A large stone was found placed across the line in front of the grain train near Yadgherry. No enquiry has been instituted."

IT is reported in Madras that a telegram was sent from Madras on Thursday last to England, informing an influential member of the India Council of the present distressed condition of the country, and the fear of still more widespread suffering, and urging the postponement of the Delhi Assemblage until brighter times.

IN reference to the suspension of Colonel Macdonald of the Survey Department, the *Pioneer*, evidently "instructed," says "the character of Colonel Macdonald's attacks on his official chief, not the broad fact of his having written articles to the Calcutta papers on the Survey Department, has led to the suspension now announced."

FIVE or six men of the 16th Queen's Lancers at Secunderabad are now awaiting their trial by general court-martial for a highway robbery said to have been committed on a peon who was conveying money from the Bank at Chudderghat to the Deputy Accountant-General at Bolarum. And a court of inquiry is also sitting to inquire into the cause of the death of a native seller of liquor who had the top of his head blown off by a gun which one of several soldiers of the Lancers had taken into his tent. This regiment will shortly leave for England.

THE loss of the Cawdor Castle, and the dismissal of the pilot, is said to be the subject of general conversation in Calcutta. It is openly asserted that Mr. Simons was well known in the Pilot Service to be quite unfit to handle so large a steamer. He got a vessel of the same description, the Glenartney, ashore not very long ago in the river, and is declared to be unfit to be entrusted with the pilotage of such ships. The *Statesmen* asks now who is to blame for this? The Captain cannot find it out: for the man is graded as a master pilot. No one will come forward to tell him that the pilot is not to be trusted with such a charge, and the Master Attendant makes no sign.

CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, is appointed to special duty in connexion with arrangements for the traffic on the railways caused by the Imperial Assemblage. While so employed he will officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department. Captain Wallace's headquarters will be at Delhi, and all communications on the above subject should be addressed to him there. Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R. E., will continue to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Calcutta, during the absence of Captain Wallace on special duty.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Indore to a Calcutta contemporary gives the following list of officers who will attend the Chiefs of Central India at Delhi at the Assemblage :—"The political officers who will attend from the Central India Agency will, besides Sir Henry Daly, be Colonel Hutchinson with Scindiah, Dr. Stratton with the Bundelkhand Chiefs, Colonel Kincaid with the Begum of Bhopal, Captain Maitland with Holkar, and Captain Hope with the Dhar Chief, Colonel Lester, lately appointed to the Bheel Agency, remaining to become *ex fait* with his charge. Besides these, Major Bannerman will proceed with the Rewah Raja, and the Chiefs of Dewas, Jowrah, and Rutlam will also attend. Captain Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, taking charge of the Residency."

THE invitations from the Viceroy to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, which have been sent to Bombay, do not appear to be so many as was at first supposed. They have been sent to His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the companions of the Star of India, and the editors of the two English, three Gujeratee, two Marathi, and one Ordoo newspapers. [A special train will leave Bombay with the guests, for each of whom a separate tent will be provided at Delhi under the superintendence of Major Bradford. Invitations have also been sent to a dozen ladies in Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on account of ill health, and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee on account of pressure of business, have declined the invitations with thanks.

THE following is the list of Princes and Chiefs of Western India who have been invited to Delhi. By the Viceroy their Highnesses the Rao of Kutch and the Maharaja of Kholapore have been asked. Invitations through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay have gone to Ali Murad, the Ameer of Khyrpoor, the Nawab (Hubshi) of Jinjeera, the Nawabs of Cambay, Joonaghur, and Radhanpur, and the Dewan of Phalunpur. These are all Mahomedans. Of Hindoo Chiefs, Rajpoot in descent mainly, there are invited those of Bhownuggur, Nowanuggur and Drangdra in Kattiwar; those of Chota Odeypore, Edur, Rajpeepla, Barrea, Loonawarra, Balasinore, Soanth, Bansena and Dhurumpur, all in Guzerat; also the Desni of Sawentwaree from the Southern Concan. The young Gaekwar is of course asked direct by the Government of India, the Bombay Government never being named in that connection.

AN important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Madras on Thursday last to receive a statement from Mr. Parkes, the Consulting Engineer of the Madras Harbour Works, who arrived in Madras from England on Monday last. Mr. Parkes went fully into the matter, pointing out especially some discrepancies and erroneous statements in some articles in one of the Madras papers on the Madras Harbour project. A good deal of setting up of the new works has occurred owing to the S. W. monsoon. Mr. Parkes referred to this fact and the prospects of the undertaking in the following remarks :—"He had satisfied himself that even if the N. E. monsoon does not, as he was sure it would do,—for it had already swept away about 50 feet of the accumulated sand—correct the effect of the S. W. monsoon, it would take 56 years before any appreciable effect would be produced at the entrance of the harbour. Before that period had elapsed, the circumstances of the port may have changed, and further obstacles in the way of accumulation have been offered; and at the end of that period the further extension of the piers for the prevention of further injury would be practicable. So, at the very worst, the work would be good for 50 or 60 years."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following account of a fatal accident at foot-ball at the High School, Allahabad :—"On Monday evening last, the 23rd current, in the course of a game of foot-ball on the field facing the Boys' High School, an accident occurred resulting in fatal consequences to one of the assistant-masters. Mr. DeCastro, the gentleman referred to, in order to prevent Mr. A. Read, another assistant master from running into goal with the ball, charged him head foremost, trying at the same time to clasp him and make him drop the ball. His head went with considerable force into collision with Mr. Read's hip, and Mr. DeCastro fell. On being picked up he complained of pain in the neck, and loss of sensation in legs and arms. A *charpoy* was procured on which he was carefully placed and carried to his quarters. Mr. Hall, the nearest medical man, was sent for, but on examination no dislocation was perceived; subsequently Mr. Price, the school doctor, attended, and afterwards Dr. Smith, the Civil Surgeon. All agreed in pronouncing that there had been a severe shock, but that no bones were broken. He seemed to be going on well, but early on Wednesday morning (25th), he began to sink and died at 5 a.m. from the effects of 'concussion of the spine.' The melancholy event has naturally cast a gloom over the usually bright school life of the boys. Much sympathy has been felt for Mr. Read, for no blame could possibly be attached to him. Mr. DeCastro was an old pupil of the school and only lately joined as assistant master. He was very much respected, and won the sincere regard of all by his unassuming manners and uniformly steady and upright conduct. He was buried on Wednesday evening, and was borne to the grave by the older boys, the whole school following, and many of pupils and other friends besides."

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, 12TH OCT.

THE financial stress still continues, and people are most anxiously waiting to see what miracles Mr. Goschen, who will be here in a day or two, can perform in the way of making both ends meet. Our own eminent city financier is accompanied by a Monsieur Youbert, said to be an equally skilled French practitioner in the same line of business. Hundreds, if not thousands, of Government employés, particularly those attached to the Home Department, are all but starving. Gallant Colonels, to whom hundreds of pounds are due, know not where to obtain a piastre, and have been obliged to abjure chargers and even asses. What is being done with the money collected during the past six months is a mystery. The tax-gatherer has been peculiarly active and unscrupulous, and yet, during the half-year only £300,000 have been paid into the *caisse d' amortissement*, out of at least £2,000,000 collected in taxes. A good deal has probably found its way to Turkey, the connection with that country at this crisis being certainly Egypt's bane. The horses in Cairo having nearly all died; the equine epidemic is necessarily decreasing, but some cases have recently occurred in Alexandria. Up to date, 1,800 Government horses, and 3,700 belonging to private individuals, have perished, making a grand total of 5,500. There is not a single cure on record, and the preventive measures adopted have been almost useless. General Stone, who took extraordinary precautions in his stables, is now losing his best animals. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the donkey boys profit by the scarcity of horse-flesh. The bodies are buried by Government, who charge owners a fixed rate for carting, &c., but a good many defunct steeds have, in spite of orders to the contrary, been thrown into the Nile. The wiseacres say that the epidemic is, as was the case some years ago, "a prelude to a pestilence among bipeds." At present, Cairo is healthy, and the weather very pleasant. The dust, flies, and street Arabs serve to remind us, however, that we are not in paradise. There is, at last, a genuine bit of official news about Abyssinia. The remnant of the Egyptian force (four very weak battalions commanded by Ratib Pasha) has evacuated all outposts and retired to Massowah, whence it will embark for Egypt as soon as two relieving battalions, intended to garrison the place, arrive at Massowah. This is the official statement, but my private impression is that the Egyptians will abandon Massowah altogether. Ratib Pasha has been released from his duties as generalissimo, and gazetted first Aide-de-Camp to the Khedive, Prince Hassan having been appointed General-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army in his stead. There have been several ministerial changes lately. Ismael Pasha, an intelligent man who has been partly educated in England, has been appointed Director General of Railways, and it is expected that an experienced English railway official will shortly assume executive charge of the Department. The Khedive is personally anxious to have the various Governmental Departments efficiently and honestly administered by able foreigners, but his position is a difficult one. He has already given much offence to the conservative and fanatical element, and must fain temporise, and find places for influential Pashas. There is, I believe, some intention of dispensing with the services of most of the American and other foreign officers serving with the Egyptian forces. They are, to begin with, expensive, and recent events have perhaps convinced the Khedive that his troops are by nature unfitted for extensive conquests, and that good foreign leaders are thrown away upon such despicable material. Some croakers here are watching events at Constantinople with considerable perturbation, predicting an outbreak throughout the Mahomedan world at the expense of Christians in general. As far as the Government and the educated classes of Egyptians are concerned, there is no danger whatever here. The intelligent readily admit that the future of Egypt depends on the good opinion and support of Europe; but, on the other hand, we have the fanatical priestly class in correspondence with the Softas of Constantinople, and this class, hating Christendom as an influence which threatens to undermine their faith and authority, and wilfully ignorant as to the power of Christian Europe, takes every calamity as a text whereon to preach a holy war against the infidel. The unpaid troops, the sorely taxed and oppressed people, are told, not that their misfortunes are due to the evils of Oriental Government, but that they are visitations of divine wrath on those who succumb to infidel influences and tolerate infidels themselves. Oppressive taxation, say they, and non-payment of wages are due to the greedy demands of unscrupulous foreign creditors. Nothing, we may be assured, would be initiated here in the way of an outbreak, but if, as is too probable, the utterly ignorant mob of Constantinople, excited to fury by the Softas, on account of the concessions that the Great Powers are wringing from the Porte by threats hardly veiled in terms of diplomatic courtesy, sets the rest of Islam an example by indulging in a local massacre, something of the kind may also occur here as elsewhere; and, in my opinion, it will be by some such inexpiable proceeding that Islam will bring down upon its devoted head the vengeance that diplomacy has so long and so earnestly striven to avert. The Arabs of Egypt are certainly not courageous, but the Christian population is incapable of self-defence, having no organization, consisting of so many nationalities, and being practically unarmed. I must remark, however, that outward demonstrations of hostility to Europeans are altogether wanting in Cairo, and the Egyptians are, as a rule, rather lax in their religious observances. Politics are discouraged here. The newspapers are all Government organs, and never contain any disquieting information. The country is full of spies, and letters are freely manipulated at the Post Offices. The British Consul General, Mr. Vivian, who has been a long time coming, will be here in a day or two. The Opera troupe is expected shortly, and there will be the usual influx of foreign winter visitors. The Khedive has been much pre-occupied of late and less accessible than usual. Miserably beaten in Abyssinia, badgered by Turkish requests for men and money, feeling the shoe pinching in all quarters, he has become somewhat moody, and grants very few interviews. He still patronises the obnoxious Finance Minister, who has heaped up much wealth for himself but keeps the national Treasury in a sadly empty condition. A few days ago, the printing-office employés of the Home Department struck work, and published a circular recounting their grievances. All the small shopkeepers are *in extremis*, for their customers, unable to draw arrears of pay, cannot attend to their little bills. The winter visitors will have a bad time of it, in a pecuniary sense, for the tradesmen, with consciences deadened by sheer famine, will pounce upon them like very sharks. Wonderful to relate, it looked like rain here yesterday and there was much lightning in the distance, but nothing came of it. The good Moslems look very woe-begone during the Ramazan. I happened to be going through the principal bazaar the other day just as the gun fired at sunset, and it was most interesting to observe the rush made by the fasting ones in order to break their fast. Some seized water-jars and drank deep draughts of their cool contents; others, less thirsty, lit their cigarettes and sipped coffee; and others invested in large armfuls of chuppattees and other solids. It struck me that the true abstainers were those who so eagerly clutched the water-jars. It must be trying to an Oriental, exposed to sun and dust, to abstain from water all day long, and if all fasted with equal rigour, all would, methinks, drink with equal avidity when the boom of the gun thrilled through their exhausted vitals.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Seesotris," in his letter of the 25th inst., states how thankful he felt for your article of Saturday last. I assure you, Sir, he is perfectly right in assuming that others as well as himself felt thankful for your very able and just remarks regarding the impertinent interference with people's rights and liberty of conscience. I am rather puzzled at your remarks wherein your state you would be sorry to see the disestablishment of the Church of England. I do not understand how any one could be sorry to see the disestablishment of anything that costs the State so many millions of pounds per year. I guess that the thousands of British subjects who build their own churches and pay their own ministers are just as loyal to the British Crown as those who have places of worship erected for them, and ministers paid at the enormous expense of the State. Regarding a remark made by your correspondent "Seesotris," as to where we were getting to, I sincerely hope the time will soon come when State aid will be withdrawn from every Church. Then we shall see that the Christian religion is not a decaying religion. We shall have ministers who will prove to the world that they are not followers of the humble, meek, and lowly Jesus, for the sake of the loaves and fishes

October 27. B. B

WORDS IN SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good long time ago I heard an anti-Popery speech by the Revd. Geo. Gilfillan, a name, I fancy, not entirely unknown even in this far East. My memory was too young to retain much of what was said, but some concluding words I never forgot. They seemed then, as I listened, and they seem now as I recall them, "words of fire"—words, moreover, that certain other words lately uttered amongst us have led me to think not inapplicable in Bombay at present, but which may well be heard, and may hap profitably pondered in the altitudes, not less than in this nether region of our city. Referring to a then vague but not uncommon fear of the increase of Popery in England, the speaker said—"I do not share this alarm. I have no fear of Popery in the future; but if I had, if I could seriously believe that my countrymen would ever so far forget their glorious blood-bought birthrights, at once the envy and the admiration of the world: if I could fear in this age of growing light and widening liberty, that amongst us it should ever come to pass that the priest should move the handof the King. If, in short, I could even dream that of all the peoples on earth we should ever bend to the worst, because the most despicable, of all tyrannies, the rule of an earthly priest, I should be forced to say in sorrow, *we shall deserve our doom*, and, in sheer despair of human nature, to conclude there was nothing for us but to give up this world as a bad job."

W.

Mazagon, 27th October.

THE BYCULLA SMELLS AND HOW THEY ARE CAUSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was induced by the dreadful smell pervading my house last night to examine into the actual facts of the nuisance from the Flats. Armed with strong smelling salts and a pocket pistol of Exshaw, I went this morning to spy out the land. I found that the present most offensive smell arises from a sheet of plain unadulterated sewage of about 100 acres in extent situated on the north side of the Clerk Road, and which is undoubtedly due to overflow from the main drain. Certainly "C. E." deserves the thanks of the community for drawing public attention to the case, and the subject should not be dropped until measures are taken to prevent its annual recurrence. The Municipality has able professional advisers in its employ, and they have, no doubt, fully considered the question, which is of such great public importance that I think the publication of their reports should be demanded. The open sewer, known, I believe, as the Bellasis drain, was full of black feculent sewage giving off a sickening smell.

On the south side of the road I found that the drainage from the more recent heap of *cutchra* has been trapped through one of the ventilators into the main-drain that from the first deposited heap has spread over the low-lying land between it and the railway. The *cutchra* itself is not particularly offensive now, being nearly all dry, and I should think if it were mixed with earth to some extent, earthed over and planted, that but little danger to health would result; but I do very much doubt the wisdom of spreading acres of such stuff over the land in the way it is done at present.

I also visited the native burial ground. It is situated in a small piece of made ground close to the Mahalaxmee station and to the site of the new Dhobies' Lines. The place would seem from the number of bones of animals to have been used as a place of burial for bullocks and horses. It is kept in an orderly manner. The graves are very close to each other and the last was numbered 1,278. About 16 burials per day on the average take place in graves about 5 feet deep. They have, therefore, but some few inches of hold in the original soil.

I was professionally engaged some few years ago on the heaviest sewerage works that have ever been undertaken, and I can readily understand the difficulties the municipal engineers have to deal with. But the manner in which these difficulties may be overcome and the opinions of the engineers concerned are matters of vital public interest, and our energetic Municipal Commissioner should be asked to publish them.

ANOTHER C. E.

Bombay, 28th October.

A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BISHOP'S PROCEEDINGS AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few questions in connexion with the persecution of the poor Christians in Mazagon by the Right Reverend Dr. Mylne, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay :—

1. On what ground was the so-called "Altamont chapel" (a room in a private residence) opened, and why is it kept open?
2. Was the chaplain of the district ever consulted or any request made to him respecting the so-called Altamont chapel?
3. Has the Bishop power to do as he pleases and when he pleases?
4. Is he a law to himself and to all members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Bombay?
5. Or is he under fixed laws and regulations like all others in authority under our Queen?
6. Why are the services closed at Mazagon, whilst those of Altamont are kept open? Is the Right Reverend Dr. Mylne a partizan?
7. Is Government still contributing Rs 100 monthly towards St. Peter's, seeing that the poor of Mazagon have been united by the rich of Malabar Hill?
8. Is the P. and O. Company also doing the same, viz :—contributing Rs 100 a month, which is more especially on account of its own employés, and these are those who are turned out?
9. Is there, or is there not, a parish system and an established Church in India? If not, has not Government power to interfere with the Bishop, when his proceedings are based on such an assumption, and when such a claim is put forth?
10. It is often said the Bishop is the head of a department in India; if so, is he not under the authority of Government?
11. Will not such proceedings and assumptions open a troublesome question in India, such as is already creating great excitement in Ceylon?
12. Where is Christian charity?
13. Where is the boasted comprehensiveness and elasticity of the Church of England?
14. Evangelicals are called narrow-minded; where now is the narrow-mindedness?
15. Has the Bishop any regard for liberty of conscience?

October 26. X.

KATTYWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLACHERRIE, 26TH OCT.

COLONEL LAW, the President of the Rajasthanick Sabha, returned to Rajcote from Simla, on Sunday evening last. It is believed that the unfavourable comments in the public prints, and notably an editorial in the Allahabad semi-official organ, on the constitution and working of the Colonel's Court during its past three years' tentative gestation, having attracted the notice of the Government of India, led to certain correspondence with the Bombay Government. The Government of India being dissatisfied with the reports and explanations of the political authorities to the effect that the Rajasthanick Sabha has proved and is "a blessing to the Bhayts and Girassias," Col. Law had to put in an appearance at Simla. As to the result of the conference I cannot say how the truth may be, I say the tale as it was told to me: to wit, that radical changes in the *personnel* and constitution of the Court are said to be in contemplation. Suffice it to say the chieftains in general and the Bhyats and Girassias in particular devoutly wish that the judicial career of the gallant son of Mars should not be lost to Kattywar for the all sufficient reason—"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The Political Agent leaves here for the Viceregal seat about the 1st proximo, where he stays for about three weeks and leaves for Bombay *en route* to Delhi. It is said that Mr. Peile will accompany H.H. the Nawab of Joonagurh from Bombay and be attended by Captain Salmon as a personal assistant, Major Watson officiating as *pro. tem* P. A.

Captain Humphrey, whose functions as Bahirwuttee officer is about to close, has been selected by the Political Agent to chaperon the Thakore of Morvie, proceeding on a tour of ceremony and pleasure to the sacred shrines of Benares and "City of Palaces."

The bumptious farrago which graced your contemporary's pages last week, as the "sweet converse" of the "Kharbarree" apologist of Poput Veljee, the ex-minister of Jamnuggur, conclusively shows the length and depth to which native plutitudinarians will flounder in quest of the philosopher's stone. The cream of "Kharbarree's" etiological discovery is, that Poput Veljee had been predestined by Providence to be the saviour of Jamnuggur, and, therefore, should H. H. venture to question the decrees of Fate and Poput Veljee's preordained mission by refusing him an occasional whiff from the silvery "calumet of peace," the heavenly "vials of wrath" shall be accomplished in the valetudinations of such occult specimens of simplicity as "Kharbarree." Despite such rapid "barkings" and the absence of Poput Veljee from Jamnuggur, the machinery of the State continues in working order.

The elaborate and exhaustive "finding" of our Judicial Commissioner in the robbery case, attended with murder, at our local School of Industry, is a masterpiece of analitical and critical review of the evidence *pro* and *con*. The concatenation of facts and collateral circumstances are lucidly shown by the learned Judge to be reasonably and conclusively convincing as to the indictment for robbery and abetment. The discrepancies in the evidence are only such as to lend an air of verisimilitude to the prosecution story; while on the other hand, biased evidence is rejected. Adverting to the prominent part taken by Mr. Dhunjeesha Hormusjee, the Station Magistrate, the Commissioner points out that as all the police arrangements of the station were under Mr. Dhunjeesha's control, he was naturally anxious in a difficult case to obtain some clue to the perpetrators and that his successful efforts merited commendation. The arrest of Dhana Bheel by the Station Magistrate developed the plot and led to the arrest of all implicated. The cross-examination by Mr. Dias was crucially searching, while his very able defence was listened to with bated breath, a most highly worthy of a better cause. The unsparing denunciation of the part played by the creature Natumia in this case, and who Mr. Dias said had been implicated in every robbery and shared in its "price of blood," appeared to find a passive response with the public. The learned Judge characterized this man as "disreputable" and a "dirty boy." The sentence appears to lean to mercy rather; suffice it to say the native assessors unanimously concurred in the conviction and sentence.

BOMBAY.

THE COWLEY "FATHER" RIVINGTON.—The *Madras Mail* says that the statement of a Bombay journal that the Bishop of Madras has sent the reverend gentleman ("Father" Rivington) a special invitation to preach a course of sermons at the Madras Cathedral has no foundation.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As an experimental measure commencing from the 1st proximo, banghy parcels and book-post packets will be received on week-days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., only at the Gowalia Tank and Byculla Branch Post Offices.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN AND THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Oomer Cassum, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Jooma Ismail, whom he charged with enticing away his (complainant's) lawful wife, named Halunbee, and also with theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 633.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT THE FORT THEATRE.—We understand that James Kerr, who was brought before the Magistrate a few days ago for creating a disturbance in the Fort Theatre, and who said he was chief engineer of the ship Teredo, now employed in dredging the Elphinstone Dock, is not the chief engineer of that vessel and is not even employed on board of her. The chief engineer of the Teredo was not in the Fort Theatre on the occasion, nor was he in any way concerned in the disturbance that took place there.

THE RIVAL COTTON GREENS.—With regard to the preferential prices which European buyers propose to offer for cotton stored on the Colaba Cotton Green, a correspondent signing himself "H. H.," and who gives his name, says :—"I would warn my brother dealers how they take the bait laid for them in the shape of the preferential prices offered if they bring their cotton bales to Colaba. I know from bitter experience what I know. My own cotton as well as that of sixteen or seventeen other dealers whom I could name has been lying for a long time at Colaba, but I regret to say we have seen nothing to compensate us for the high rent and charges we have had to pay. Judging from the past, we have little or no hope for the future."

THE FRACAS BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL COLLECTOR'S PEONS AND SOME PARSEES.—Pudmakur Dewkur and Rahimbux Manoola, peons of the Municipal Collectors Department *versus* Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruk and Sorabjee Ruttonjee. This case, in which the Collector's peons charge the two defendants with assault, and obstructing public servants in the execution of their duty, on the 7th instant, while executing a distress warrant issued by the Municipal Commissioner against the first defendant, Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruk, on his declining to the hallalcore cess dues to the Municipal Collector, was set down for hearing on Saturday last. Mr. Beevey (of Messrs. Crawford and Beevey) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung for the defence. In consequence of the pressure of work in the Court, the case was postponed for hearing to the 9th proximo.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. William Scott Donall Blackhall, the Manager of the Agra Bank, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a bill collector belonging to that Bank, named Sumboo, whom he charged with cheating and also with using Government stamps with a knowledge that the said stamps had been once used before, with intent to cause loss to Government. The man Sumboo was soon afterward arrested, and placed before the same magistrate and charged with the offence. Mr. Blackhall said that the prisoner was a bill collector of the Agra Bank, and his duty was to affix stamps to bills of exchange. It was brought to his notice by Messrs. Merwanjee & Co. that to a certain bill of exchange drawn on their firm and purchased by the Bank, old and effaced stamps had been affixed. Upon enquiry he was told by an official of that firm that the prisoner had told that official that he (the prisoner) had used old instead of new stamps which he had received from the Bank. Since the matter was brought to light the prisoner had absented himself and declined to return to his duty. The case was adjourned for further hearing to the 31st instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Shaik Abdool Ally, was fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and further bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace, for assaulting Baxoo Adum, a butcher residing in Khoja Street, near Kharra Talao, on the night previous. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that the complainant, who is a butcher, on the day previous to the assault, had some high words with one Cassim respecting some sheep skins, at which time Cassim threatened to do him some bodily injury through means of some of his caste men. The complainant, while lying asleep in the front of his house at Khoja Street between the hours of 8 and 9 on Friday night, was suddenly aroused by defendant and two others inflicting severe blows on his head and face, the defendant a strong powerful man, holding him down and also inflicting blows. On complainant crying for help, two of his assailants decamped whom he could not recognize. The third defendant on trying to escape was arrested by the police. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the defence. The defence set up was that the case was a got up one, and that the injuries apparent on the complainant were self inflicted or that the complainant had sustained them while in a state of intoxication.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.—The following letter, dated the 11th October, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, is published for general information :—"I am directed by the Governor General in Council to inform you that it is proposed to make arrangements on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, whereby a limited number of jewellers and other artificers, from different parts of India, will be enabled to exhibit their goods at Delhi in a place to be set apart for that purpose. Should there be any artificers of special excellence in the Presidency of Bombay, I am to suggest that intimation be sent to them in case they may wish to apply for space in the place of exhibition. Of course, exhibitors will defray the cost of transit of their goods, and must send a responsible person in charge of them. Applications for space should be sent to the Secretary of the Imperial Assemblage, Executive Committee."—*Poona Observer*.

A HIGHLY COLOURED PICTURE.—It was only the other day that an educated young lady, a pupil of the Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra School, appeared before a Police Magistrate and obtained a summons against her husband on a charge of assault. The poor husband replied to the charge feelingly. He spoke in effect that it was his misfortune that he had married an "educated" lady, and that if any one needed the protection of the Court, it was he, the poor devil of a husband. Instances of wives—"educated"—assaulting their husbands, and then seeking the protection of the Police Court or the Divorce Court, are not rare. The husband, who does not care for that sort of fun, does not choose to be laughed at by the Court and the counsel by revealing all the instances of the wife's tyranny and of his own slavish submission. The Judge, having only one side of the picture before him, denounces the husband in a fit of gallantry, and stigmatises his conduct as brutal, unmanly, and cowardly; and to fill his cup of affliction to the brim, orders him to live apart from his wife, and pay her fifty or a hundred rupees, as the case may be, for her support. So the wretch toils and sweats that his tormentor may live in luxury and flirt in comfort. In many cases, the husband so situated has put an end to his life as the only way to escape his daily sufferings and humiliation. It seems to us as if the Parsi Matrimonial Law and the Alexandra School were parts of a deep laid conspiracy to drive honest and noble-hearted men to despair and death. The knowledge of these circumstances is stirring men to definite action, and we beg the community, almost passionately, not to let their interest in the matter die. If the present stir results in no action, the next best thing the parents can do is to hand over their daughters to missionaries, who will train them up Christians! The latter arrangement will at least secure to the pupils *some* sort of religious instruction—Christian if it must.—*Indian Spectator*.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, Captain N. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr James Cathcart. Mrs Jones & child.

FOR BRINDISI—MR A A Buchanan.

FOR VENICE.

MR D Carroll. MR G M Macpherson.

FOR ADEN.

MR H W Clemente. Mr Solomon.

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE energetic and intelligent members of this company are in full swing both at their little theatre in the Fort and on the greater boards of Grant Road Theatre. They appeared on Saturday night at the latter place, and several ladies were amongst the audience which occupied the stalls and galleries in good numbers, the dress circle alone having many empty chairs. The performance was of the usual burlesque character, which seems to suit the performers and the public, and is taken advantage of for the introduction of songs containing "hits" on passing events, and dances, which are often pretty and sometimes very well danced. Both deserved the applause they met with on Saturday night. Miss Minnie sang one song with her especially noticeable energy and charming style, which brought down the house and raised the popularity of that very pleasing young lady, if, indeed, that be possible.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the working committee of the Famine Relief Fund was held on Saturday last at 4 P.M. at the office of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, 2, Church Lane; Present :—Dr. Blaney (in the chair), Mr. M. C. Cursetjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, (members) and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, and Mr. Raghoonath Narayan Khote, (secretaries).

A letter was read from Mr. A. Spry, acting Collector of Kaladgi, in which he said that "in the Kaladgi District there is a population of over 800,000 persons, the majority of whom are agriculturists. Like the surrounding district, this one has suffered greatly from the almost total failure of the monsoon rains and consequent failure of crops, but being so isolated in position, public attention has not been attracted to the fact as in the case of Sholapore districts.

For the relief of the able bodied public works are now in progress, and I trust will be continued by Government on a much larger scale as the distress increases, should unh

of 10th, May 1873, forwarded to this office with the Bombay Government Resolution 3500, Financial Department of 12th September 1873) the half yearly instalment necessary of pay off with interest at 4½ per cent in 30 years a sum of Rs. 58,40 000 amounts to Rs. 1 78,326-2-6, which sum I request may be substituted for the sum of Rs 1,80,168-7 now entered in the the Act.

I have already (My No. 6820 of 20th inst.) had the honour of addressing you with reference to the dates of interest and instalment.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs explained that the repayment of the consolidated loan would not commence until the loan of 15 lacs under Act III. of 1870 had been completely paid off, and until the Accountant General signified that that had been paid off, the Corporation would only have to pay simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the consolidated old loans and on whatever amount of the new loans the Municipality might draw. From the date the repayment of the loan under Act III. of 1870 was completed, however, the whole of the consolidated loan became repayable at once, without any bother about interest, by simple half yearly payments. By these means, at the end of 30 years the entire loan would be repaid, and its interest, and the sum the Government of India would receive as interest would be, in round numbers, about Rs. 10,70 000.

The Hon. Bechedass Ambaidass —Then interest is included in the instalments.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.—Yes; the Corporation has to pay 60 half yearly instalments which will pay off the entire consolidated loan and the whole interest with it.

H. E. the President said if no payments were to begin till the loans were consolidated, there would be an accumulation of three years' interest.

The Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—That is provided for in the 4th section.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said the figures it was proposed to substitute for the amount in the draft Bill had not been calculated by the Accountant General, but he had calculated the amount by proportion, and he found Mr. Pedder's calculation was approximately correct within a few annas. Mr. Pedder had calculated the amount according to the Government formula, and he thought they were quite safe in adopting his figures.

It was then resolved to substitute for Rs. 1,80,168-7, the sum of Rs. 1,78,326-2-6.

In section 7, providing that in case of non-payment of an instalment, report shall be made to the Chief Secretary to Government, for "Chief Accountant to the Municipality, or other officer acting in that capacity," denominating him reporting officer, was substituted 'Accountant General.' The report is to be made within two days after the day on which the payment should have been made."

Section 8, as drafted, provided that "It shall be lawful for the Chief Secretary, or other officer, acting in that capacity, when any of the said payments is in arrear, to direct any Government officer not being an officer of the Bombay Municipality, to detain to the extent of any payment or payments then in arrear any moneys due or that may become due to the Corporation, which he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control, and such officer shall be bound to detain the moneys which he is so directed to detain, and to pay the same as they become due to the Corporation into Her Majesty's Treasury or into any Bank as aforesaid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council in preference to, and with priority over, all incumbrances and claims to such moneys other than those created under this Act and under Bombay Act III. of 1870."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers asked what Government Officer would have any Municipal funds in his hands, besides the Commissioner of Customs, who collected the tobacco duties.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The collector of the town dues. The Traffic Manager of the Port Trust collects the town dues.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—He is not a Government officer.

The section was allowed to remain as it stood.

Section 9, as drafted, provided that "if the amount in arrear cannot be recovered in the manner provided in the last preceding section, the Governor in Council may attach the municipal fund, and any rate, tax, toll, or duty leviable by the Corporation.

After such attachment no person, except an officer appointed by the Governor in Council, shall in any way deal with the attached fund, rate, tax, toll, or duty; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the Corporation or the Municipal Commissioner might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the arrear and of all expenses involved by the attachment and subsequent proceedings.

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the fund, rate, tax, toll or duty attached was previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the fund, rate, tax, toll, or duty attached before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act."

H. E. the President said there was a large sum that the Government paid for public buildings.

The Hon. Major General Kennedy.—And for water rates, too.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Is it necessary to state in what manner the attachment should be effected? It merely says, here, "the Governor in Council shall attach," &c.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the power was given to the Governor and he might take any means he liked and by such officer as he might direct. It was quite sufficient to give the Governor in Council power to attach.

H. E. the President—I suppose the municipal fund will always be in the Bank, and to be found there.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.—Yes, the Corporation are bound by the Act to keep everything in the Bank.

The Hon. Major General Kennedy—And they are bound by the Act to keep a certain balance there, too.

H. E. the President said he did not understand the meaning of the first part of third portion of the section.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That only refers to debts already fixed by law. For instance, there is a loan on the House Tax.

The section was passed as drafted.

In reference to section 12, which provides that "Unless under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XXIV. of 1871, the Corporation shall not hereafter borrow money except from the Government of India," the Hon. Mr. Gibbs explained that section 6 of Act XXIV of 1871 was to the effect that the Local Government could authorise any Body Corporate, Municipality, &c., that had borrowed money from the Government of India, to borrow money from other parties, with the consent of the Government of India.

The Bill was gone through without further alteration, and was read a second and third time, and ordered to be forwarded for the assent of the Governor General in Council.

The Council then adjourned.

DELHI PREPARATIONS.

(From the "Pioneer's" Correspondent.)

DELHI, 25th October.

AFTER the Prince of Wales's visit had come to an end, and the third great gathering assembled at Delhi within the last five years had been dispersed, we settled ourselves down once more under the impression that we should be left in peace for some little time. But before six months had passed over our heads rumours were afloat of a vaster assemblage, being summoned to our city than had ever been heard of before or recorded in the annals of Indian history. These rumours were followed up by the high-flown proclamation that emanated from the Supreme Council, from which we learnt for certain that it was at the Imperial city of Hindustan that our new Empress was to be proclaimed. We naturally feel proud that Delhi has been selected for the Imperial display; indeed where could a fitter locality be found? The benefits to trade and house-owners will be very great, and poorer classes will be considerable gainers, as countless coolies are finding daily employment on good terms on the works connected with the assemblage. Preparations have begun in real earnest; everything is to be done on such a gigantic and lavish scale that work has been started none too soon; it will be as much as those entrusted with the arrangements can do to get all ship shape in time. A long purse can do a great deal, and the committee have almost unlimited means I believe, and therefore can command any amount of labour and press work on rapidly. When the imperial assemblage was first talked about, it was said that it would cost ten lakhs of rupees. Now, I hear that about five times that amount will be expended, and I dare say that when the accounts have been settled and totalled up, they will show something nearer three quarters of a million sterling than fifty lakhs. As the Proclamation has to be made, no one can cavil at its being accompanied by every possible pomp and dignity. It is only by this means that the people of India will be properly impressed with the importance of it. The Queen of England as Empress of Hindustan has summoned all the chiefs and rulers from Peshawur to Cape Comorin to Delhi, and the first day of January 1877 will be henceforth a red letter day in the pages of Indian history. Never before have all the Princes assembled together who will sit side by side on that day to hear their Empress proclaimed, and I suppose never will such a goodly throng of ruling powers, Asiatic and English, meet again. Houserent, as you may imagine, has risen to fabulous prices: the poor landlords are afraid that they may not ask enough, and some of them decline to name their terms so early in the day, but prefer to wait and see how high the market will rise. Avarice has prompted certain householders to oust their regular tenants; but instances of this kind are, I am thankful to say, not numerous, and most of the inhabitants have been left in peace. At the previous gatherings in Delhi, two thousand rupees was looked upon as a great haul for a house, but this time nothing less than four or five thousand is thought anything of: these sums, aye, and more also are being now paid by those chiefs who want a roof over their heads. It was at one time, I believe, a question whether the native princes should be allowed to reside in houses seeing that the Viceroy would occupy a tent, but this point has evidently been waived, and the Maharajas and others can live where they like, provided they have a camp pitched with durbar tents where they can receive the visits of the Viceroy, the Governors, and other high dignitaries. The Nizam of Hyderabad has the honour of paying the highest rent that has ever been paid in this country, or in any other, I expect, for accommodation for one month. The Resident has engaged for him and his nobles the well-known Metcalfe Estate, which has latin in ruins ever since it was sacked and pillaged by the Goojurs of Chundrawal in 1857 when the mutiny first broke out. The rent to be paid is sixty-five thousand rupees. The palace (for I can call it nothing else) will be put in thorough order, and several new houses are being run up on the grounds, which are about a mile in length and half a mile in width. The property has been purchased from Sir Theophilus Metcalfe by a European firm of contractors for, I believe, half a lakh of rupees, which cannot represent one quarter of what it cost the original owner when it was in all its glory. The Nizam will be better off than any one else here (and he ought to be, considering how well he paid for it); there will be no crowding round him, he will be apart from all the other chiefs and enjoy complete privacy. He is bringing with him a large number of ladies; half the big house is to be partitioned off for them, and a regular zenanah constructed. Agents from the different chiefs are flocking in daily to engage houses and buy carriages and horses. Prices are rising, and there is a great demand for everything, from houses down to tubs. I will send you further news in a few days.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"A SPIRIT MEDIUM."

(*Times*, October 3.)

YESTERDAY, at the Bow-street police court, Henry Slade, 8, Upper Bedford-place, appeared to a summons before Mr. Flowers on the charge of unlawfully using certain subtle craft, means, and devices to deceive and impose upon certain of Her Majesty's subjects—to wit, E. Ray Lankester, T. J. Oldman, Henry Sedgwick, R. H. Hutton, Edmund Gurney, and W. B. Carpenter. The defendant had also to answer a charge on a second summons granted against him and his assistant or manager, a person named Simmons, of conspiring and combining together by divers false pretences and subtle means and devices to obtain and acquire to themselves of and from the above-mentioned persons and others divers small sums of money, and to cheat and defraud the above-mentioned persons. The summonses were granted by Mr. Flowers over a week ago, and a few days afterwards Mr. Lankester and Dr. Donkin applied to Sir James Ingham for a warrant against Slade on the ground that he had suspended his *seances*, which they concluded was a proof that he intended leaving the country. Mr. Lankester also said he thought the defendant had good reason for leaving the country, because he was certain to be convicted. Sir James Ingham said the suppositions were scarcely sufficient to enable him to grant a warrant, and, in fact, no such warrant could be granted unless sworn information were laid before him. Mr. Lankester and Dr. Donkin left the court ostensibly for this purpose, but, as they did not return, the summonses were issued. The court and bench were crowded to excess, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Munton, the defendant's solicitor, complained that he had great difficulty in getting into court, and that he could not succeed in getting Dr. Slade in. After a while Mr. Munton, who emphatically claimed a seat, was accomodated with one of the barristers' bench, and his client, "Dr." Slade, with another in front.

We give below the evidence of Professor Lankester:—

Professor Edwin Ray Lankester was then examined, and said,—I have seen the defendants Slade and Simmons before. On the 11th of September I went to a house in Upper Bedford-place, and was ushered into a room on the first floor. I had made an appointment by letter with Mr. Simmons. I saw Simmons standing by a desk, and I told him I had an appointment with him. He then said, in answer, "There is Dr Slade," pointing to another gentleman. There were two or three other persons in the room, and after finishing his conversation with them he said to me, "Will you come into the next room?" We went into a small room behind, which was well lit. There was a square table in the centre of the room with a table-cloth on it, which Slade pulled off when we went into the room. He then fetched a slate, which he placed on the table, and pointed out a chair in which I was to sit. He placed himself with his back to the window; the corner of the table was between us. He took my hands, placed them on the table, and put his hands upon mine, and then freed my right hand. He asked me if I had been at any *seances* before. I said I had twice been with the medium Williams. He then began to shiver as when a person is exposed to cold, and said the influence was very strong that morning. I then heard something give three taps on the table. Previously to the taps he drew my attention to the fact that his legs were turned away from the table. That was so at the time, but they did not remain so, though they were concealed from me during the interview by the flap of the table. He wore pumps of a very light description, which could be easily removed from the foot. The taps shook the table somewhat, and defendant said it was curious that these phenomena had always happened whenever he wished them to be developed, and that that had happened for 12 years, ever since the death of his wife. He added, "Your are aware that it is the spirit of my wife who writes to me and produces these phenomena?" He then took up the slate and showed me both sides were clean. He showed me first one side and then what I believed to be the other. He then took a small piece of pencil and placed it on the slate. He then put the slate under the table with his right hand. When in that position there was almost immediately a scratching noise upon the slate. While this was going on there was a slight movement of the slate and of the defendant's hand. I noticed also a movement among that his fingers were moving. This did not occur long and the slate was then produced, and he read the message upon it. I should have had some difficulty in reading it myself. It was to this effect—"I am here to help you, Allie." That was the name he gave me as being that of the deceased wife. I am not able to say on which side of the slate that was, but my impression is that it was on the lower surface. Then the defendant drew my attention—having received this message—to the structure of the table. He said, "You will notice there is no mechanical arrangement connected with this table. Some people say I do this with a piece of pencil stuck in the inner side of the top of the table." The table is a very peculiar table—it is a table without a frame. I should say it was a table made expressly for the defendant. Then the defendant said to me, "I should like to ask whether there are any spirits here acquainted with you?" I said, "Yes; that would be very nice." (Laughter.) He then took the slate, which was clean at that moment, held it on one hand, and commenced raising and lowering his hand, and biting the bit of slate pencil with his teeth, saying, "It was not the right size. He held the slate meanwhile in his left hand, and by degrees he placed the slate beneath the table. During the intervals of his having the pencil between his teeth I noticed that which held the pencil remained near the slate for some time, and I was surprised to find his hand moving across the slate as if writing. At the same time I most distinctly heard the sound of writing on the slate, very quite, but perceptible. I have much hearing; I can hear a watch tick at a considerable distance. At the same time I noticed that he adopted a peculiar style of talking while this was going on. He talked on a variety of subjects, and paused between his words, making a peculiar noise in his throat, well calculated to conceal the sound of writing on the slate. During this interval he touched me, or rather I was touched on the leg under the table two or three times, and knowing from what I had read of his performances that this was meant for a spirit touch, I started. Slade said, "Did you feel anything?" I said, "Yes, a spirit touched me on the leg." This occupied a little time, and after this manœuvring, the question was asked whether any spirits were present who knew me. The slate had been put under the table without further examination. It was brought slowly up so that one could see the message written on the side next the table. There were two names—William Lankester and John Lankester—and the names were read out to me, and I was asked if I had any relatives of those names. I said, "Dear me, that must be my uncle John." He inquired whether I knew the name of William, and I said I had cousin named William; but I had no uncle named John. (Laughter.) Slade then said the spirits would answer a question if I could write one, but before that he had asked me to write my name. He told me to write any kind of question, and the spirit would answer it. So I wrote, "Where was I on Saturday afternoon?" Mr. Slade said, "Don't let me see the slate," and he took it in his left hand and began the same manipulations with the pencil. The slate was soon out of my sight, and I saw him moving. He said, "They are a long time coming." I felt convinced before the slate went under the table the answer was written. However, the scratching noise was heard, and the following answer was given, "We did not see you on Saturday afternoon." (Laughter.) I was in a place where there were a great many people, and I should have thought probably my deceased relatives would have been there. I was at Mr. Gladstone's meeting on Blackheath. (Laughter.) He wiped the slate again, and this time the message was, "You can become a very good medium." I was very much pleased with this, and told him I was glad to hear that. He then cleaned the slate again. I should say with regard to that last message that he invited me to hold the slate with my left hand while he held it with his right. I thought I would snatch the slate away, but I did not. The next message he pretended to produce, or to have written, while the slate was behind my head. I had, however, previously heard him write on the slate while it was in his lap. When he put the slate behind my head I heard the same scratching noise, and ultimately a message was produced—"We will come and visit you in your room." The slate was again cleaned and Slade then said, "Some persons have accused me of being unable to produce messages with a long piece of pencil." He produced a long piece and said, "You see I have here a long piece of pencil." He then placed the slate under the table again, but lower down than before, so as to admit of the greater length of pencil. The same manipulations were again gone through, and Slade endeavoured to distract my attention with kicks and raps. He said to me, "There is a light on your elbow." I glanced round at my elbow, but saw no light. (Laughter.) After he had full time to write another message, and after I had heard the same sounds and he had made the same guttural noises in his throat, the pencil was suddenly shot up on to the table. Slade than produced the slate, and there was a written message upon it. "We can write no more; we are tired." That message was written in a different hand from the others; it was written in a flowing hand. The writing was not the same interval there was in all the other cases before the slate was put under the table, and it appeared to me that he took the slate between his knees and wrote the message. When he had read it he said, "We shall get no more messages." He then drew my attention to a chair at the opposite corner of the table. He asked me to look under the table to see that he could not reach the chair with his left leg. Then he said, 'Join your hands to mine' and he heard the spirits in somewhat obliging attitudes, and the chair was immediately raised perpendicularly at the corner of the table and remained there for a second, and then dropped to the ground. When he leaned forward his leg could reach to the chair. A similar feat was then performed with the table, which was raised. I expressed great admiration at what I had seen, and Slade told me if I comes again probably more remarkable things still would be seen, as these phenomena developed as the attention of the sitter was given to them. Then I went into the front room and said to Slade "What is there to pay?" He said, "The fee is one sovereign," which I gave him, and told him and Slade that I should probably come and see them again at the end of the week. I would not have paid my sovereign if I had known that all this was produced by conjuring. If he had stated that he had produced these effects by conjuring I should not have gone. I went to see certain phenomena of which I had been informed. I do not know that I might have walked out without paying anything. I asked Simmons what the fee was, and he said a sovereign. When I came away I wrote to Mr. Serjeant Cox, and I received an answer from him. I met my friend Dr. Donkin on the Wednesday, and he and I went to Upper Bedford-place together on the 15th. I made an appointment with Simmons to take Dr. Donkin on the Friday morning. Dr. Donkin and myself went on the 15th, and found three or four persons apparently waiting for *seance*. Almost immediately Slade took myself and Dr. Donkin into the other room. An objection was made to there being two of us present at the *seance*. We, however, took seats—Slade, and myself as before, and Dr. Donkin opposite to Slade. Slade had his back to the light. That position, of course, threw the front of his body and his arms in the shade. Slade shortly began to shiver again and said that the influence was again upon him. The slate was then produced and the small piece of slate pencil. The slate was held in his right hand as before, the loud scratching was heard, and the slate was then shown with a message consisting of words to the effect, 'I am with you, Allie.' He explained that Allie was his deceased wife. He began talking to Dr. Donkin, and asked whether he had before witnessed any spiritual phenomena. Going through the manipulation and grating in the throat which I have already described, I heard the sound of the writing and saw his arm moving, the slate being below the table. Our hands were joined with Slade's left hand on the table, and, hearing the sound of the writing, I squeezed Dr. Donkin's finger and received a look from him to indicate he was paying attention. The slate was then put in position for the spirit writing to be received. Then it was shown with the message on it, "He can be a good writting medium". This I was told applied to Dr. Donkin. Slade then said to me, "Some of the spirits of your relatives were here last time." I said, "Yes," and he said, "we will see whether there are any here to-day." Slade told us it applied to my friend, Dr. Donkin. Then Slade turned to me and said "There were some relatives of yours with us last time; and I said "Yes," and he said, "We will see whether they are here again." He commenced the manœuvring, with the pencil, and put the slate under the table. When he brought the slate up it had on it, "Samuel Lankester." Dr. Donkin looked at it, and said, "I think it is Edwin." And I said I thought it looked more like Edwin. Slade said, "Perhaps it is," and rubbed the name off the slate remarking, "We will try again." Then he got the slate under the table again after the usual preliminary, and said the spirits wrote to you on the last occasion." I said, "Yes," and he said "if you will hold the slate perhaps they will write more distinctly." I held out my hand and dragged the slate from him directly he put it in position under the corner of the table. I drew it from him before it had been in position the fraction of a second, and I got up from the table, holding the slate up, and said, "You have already written upon it. I have watched you doing it each time. You are a scoundrel and an impostor." These words were already on the slate, "I am glad to meet you, Edwin Lankester." Dr. Donkin got up from the table and used rather a strong expression. He said to Slade, "You are a——master." I then carried the slate into the waiting-room, where there were five people beside Simmons. Slade said nothing at all. He appeared much agitated fell back in the chair, and became white. He made no explanation whatever. As soon as I got into the other room I said to the persons who were there, and in Simmons's presence, "I have taken this slate away from Slade, when he professed that it was free from writing, and you see here is a message already written upon it." I told them that I was convinced it was a trick, and that I had come to discover it. I then turned to Simmons and said, 'I shall write to the newspapers and expose you as an impostor.' Simmons said, "It is not the first time this sort of thing has happened to us. You will do us no harm. We have had 200 people here who will all come back to see if they have been imposed upon." At the time he made a movement of his eyelid very much like a wink. (Laughter.) Meanwhile Slade had followed me into the ante-room, and then he said twice, "It can all be explained. If two of the gentlemen sitting down will come into the next room I will show them that the writing is not produced in that manner." I remained some 20 minutes to see if he would come out again, and then I left. Nothing was said to me the time about payment. I then left with Dr. Donkin, and wrote a letter to *The Times* newspaper the same day. I subsequently applied at this court for criminal proceedings against Slade and Simmons. I am prosecuting in this case in the public interest. I have no private interest or feeling whatever in the matter. Nothing occurred in my presence which, having regard to the place where the defendant Slade sat, and to his moving his slate and his position, was out of the reach of his legs and arms to perform; nothing occurred in my presence which he could not have performed. The movement of the tendons of the wrist I observed on the occasion of the first writing; on the second I saw the upper parts of his arm moving, and I could hear the sound of writing.

THE 81-TON GUN.

(*Times*, September 30.)

THE Committee of scientific officers conducting the experiments at Shoeburyness with the 81-ton gun were yesterday favoured with a very fine day for their work of carrying on the further trials. So tempting was the weather, indeed, that many people journeyed over the weary way between Southend and Shoeburyness, some six miles of road, to watch proceedings, the results of which have a wide interest. Before the gun is fired, strangers to the report anxiously ask the effects of the concussion upon the frames of those around and as to the character of the explosion. Personal experience upon this point differs greatly, for the simple reason that different results are given according to the positions in which persons are standing when the gun is fired. The report has not certainly the sharp cracking sound of an ordinary cannon, but the concussion must be felt by every one in the neighbourhood, and at certain angles to the gun the effect upon the body is not much unlike an electric shock. At all events, no one seems to care to have his attention diverted at the time when the bugles has been sounded, or to be taken unawares by the explosion; and thus it happens that when the shots are fired the onlookers tacitly acknowledge the gun's power by covering their ears with their hands.

The inspectation of the hole made by the projectile at the 10 deg. of elevation on the previous night had been measured. It will be remembered that only two of the Palliser shells were fired at this elevation, one of which made it first graze at 6,250 yards—nearly four miles from the gun, and the crater it made in the sand measured 27ft. long, 13ft. wide, and it was 9ft. deep. The shot ricocheted further, but the state of the tide prevented its being traced, and the second shot mark at this range fell into a pool called the Swin, and its distance and deviation have yet to be ascertained. The longest distances reached by the shots have been with those fired at the 1 degree of elevation. The reason is that their angle of decline was low, and they skimmed along the sand, rising after each contact, and were carried, some of them it is estimated, to a distance of eight or nine miles, out into the Channel in fact. The mean range of the first flights at one degree of elevation was 1,097 yards, the mean error of range being seven yards and the mean deflection was half a yard. The mean range of the five shots fired at four degrees of elevation was found to be 3,063 yards, the mean deviation in range being 24·7 yards, and the mean error in deflection being 1·3 yards.

Before the firing commenced on this day the Commandant, Colonel Fisher, in order to try and lessen the effects of the concussion upon the soldiers' huts and the village behind, had given directions that huge woollen targets, which are in use at Shoeburyness for many purposes, should be placed in line on the bank, between the gun and the village. The industrious and handy Royal Artillerymen, under the directions of their skilled officers and intelligent non-commissioned officers, commenced raising and in the time that a body of ordinary workmen would have been thinking about the work, the substantial boarding lined the bank. In reference to the damage done in the village, a statement was issued that the Government will give compensation, and it will be some relief to the taxpayers' minds to learn that the Government does not hold itself responsible for damage done to property which has been erected since the station has been in existence. The repair of the soldiers' house will of course fall upon the Government. There is, of course, inconvenience to the men and their families in having their ceilings, walls, and chimneys tumbled down, as inconvenience, it is right to say, which is borne by the industrious and hardworking soldiers of the station as one of the concomitants of their profession; but the cost of putting the huts into proper repair will not amount to a sum of any great moment.

It was expected that this morning's firing would begin with the resumption of the 10 degrees of elevation with the Palliser shell. The tide was not out sufficiently, however, to admit of the shots being marked down at such a distance as four miles—the average range at this elevation—and as the firing was not for the mere purpose of firing, but to ascertain results, it was decided to take the results of firing at 3 degrees of elevation. On the range at the time —now half-past 1 o'clock—were Colonel Fisher, the Commandant of the station, Colonel Younghusband, R. A., F. R. S., President of the Committee, Colonel Gordenough, R.A., the Assistant Director of Artillery, Colonel Fraser, R. A., Colonel English, R. E., Colonel Field, R. A., Colonel Curtis, R.A., Colonel Inglis, R.E., Colonel Wray, R.A., Major Maitland, R.A., Major Anderson, R.A., secretary to the Experimental Committee, Major Straubenzee, R.A., Major Nicholson, R.A., Major Arbuckle, R.A., Major Lambert, R.E., Major Steward, R.A., Captain Andrew Noble, F. R. S., R.A., Captain Cleveland, R.N., Captain English, R.E., Captain Fairlax Ellis, R.A., Captain Goodeve, R.A., Captain Stewart, R.A. Capt. Dugdale, Captain G. Jones R.A., Capt. Lloyd, R.A., Captain Cooke, R.A., Captain Scott, R.E., Captain Mitchell, (Brigade Major of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness), Captain Saunder's, R. A., Captain Morley, R.A., and Captain O'Callaghan, R. A. Surgeon-Major Noonan and Surgeon Bourns were also on duty at the range. The projectile used on this occasion was "common shell," weighted up and fused with the Pettman general service fuse. Captain Ellis took the elevation on the iron-tion axis, after the gun had been loaded with the 37 0lb. of powder and the 1,760lb. weight shell, and the shot made its first graze in 5·2secc. at 2,354 yards in front of the gun, and then ricocheted out rewards, drifting to the right, its progress being followed by one of the lookers-on of the range party stationed to the left at between three and four miles from the firing-point. The effects of the concussion of this report were felt in the officers' mess-room, which is on the right side of the gun, opposite to that side on which the huts stand, and glass was broken. The second shot at this elevation occupied 5·4 sec. in the flight before the first graze, and the gap it made in the ground at 2,370 yards was seen at the range with the aid of a field-glass. The powder drifting down to the range at this time prevented the subsequent flights being seen. The third shot was 5·3 seconds in making its first flight, and it struck earth at 2,351 yards, three yards in front of the place where the first shot hit. The fourth struck at 2,330 yards, the time of fight being 5·2 secs. The fifth was a remarkable shot in one respect. It struck earth in 5·2 secs., nine yards in front of its predecessor, and after its second ricochet in its natural course to the right it eccentrically changed for it took a decided leap to the left. It doubtless struck upon a stone and glanced off, and in this case there was an instance of the fact well known to all acquainted with shooting guns, great or small, that there is no law to govern a shot after it had ricocheted.

The gun was then elevated to 7 degrees, and the Committee, with some officers, left the firing point in a waggon to go over the range to watch the firing near the spot where the projectiles might be expected first to hit earth. The charge was still 370lb. of powder, and the projectile used was a Palliser chilled shell. The time of flight, taken at the firing point by Captain Ellis, was 11·2, that is to say, before the first graze was made. The Committee at the range found that the shot struck at 4,683 yards from the firing point, and the blow on the sands made a trench 27ft. long, 12ft. wide, and 6ft. deep. They timed the flight as from the moment they saw the flash and the fall of the projectile, and they found, incidentally, that the conical ball travelled quicker than the sound of the report, for the blow came and the sound did not reach the party for a full second afterwards. The second shot was 11·4 secs, in making its first flight, and it fell at 4,785 yards. The third made its first fall in 11·3 secs and in the time that a body of ordinary workmen would at 4,676 yards, and its second flight was seen at the range to be extraordinarily high. The fourth shot occupied 11·5 secs., in its time of flight, and struck earth at 4,796 yards, while the fifth made its first flight in 11·3 secs., and struck earth at 4,779 yards. The time of the second flight of this shot was seen and taken at 14·3 secs.

It was then desired to complete the five round at 10 degs. elevation; but as the darkness of an autumnal afternoon was falling, the Committee, after a consulation, decided that it was advisable to postpone further experiments, and the officers and men on duty, all of whom had worked as only men work when their hearts are in their vocation, were relieved from the further duty of firing on this occasion. The results of the shooting were regarded with the highest satisfaction, evidencing as they do the great accuracy and power of the "Fraser gun," the correctness of the previous conjectures of our scientific artillerists, and the great capabilities of the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery.

The further experiments were postponed until next week.

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CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIMES PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters. The above are the best made and most suitable for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family.

Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free.

Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand. Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents, 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per kiln.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per kiln.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickrooegully.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World. N.B.—BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMPHUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants,
Head Mistress—MRS SMEATON. }
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, BAMPARTE ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.
Fort Address—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.
Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, ONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

S. EDELSTEIN, PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER,

BEGS to NOTIFY that having received a SPLENDID LOT of ALL KINDS OF LEATHER from FRANCE and ENGLAND, is now in a position to execute all orders for Boots and Shoes in the shortest notice.

S. EDELSTEIN has had many years of practical experience in some of the largest establishments in Vienna, and guarantees that all orders addressed to his care will be executed to satisfaction.

PRICES MODERATE.

S. EDELSTEIN, Hungarian Boot Maker.

39 Meadow Street.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, VIA TO RES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co., General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents, Calcutta.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM of CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM, NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES, OF VARIOUS S